THE Bombay Gazette.

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,395, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	5 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 8 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, OR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Clipper-built, Ship CADUCEUS, A. HOLTON, Commander, 1,006 Tons, Register, to sail about the 30th proximo, has First Class accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers for Southampton or London will be forwarded by Steamer from Havre free of expense if desired.

For further particulars apply to Captain HOLTON on board, or to W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the *Caduceus*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain E. P. G. BROWNE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 12th October, at 2 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 9th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st October 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Thursday, the 9th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship COLUMBIAN, (2,800 Tons and 520 H.P.), Captain N. J. SKOTTOWE, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY the 14th October, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on the 10th.

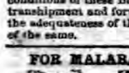
THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st October 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Monday, the 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.



THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, "Limited," will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 13th October, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
,, GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
,, SUNDASHWEGUR.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
,, MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
,, CANNANORE.—J. W. Gerrard.
,, CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrew & Co.
,, COCHIN.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakapakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 6th Oct. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUFFOR, Commander, will start for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 6th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Admiral Lyons*, Captain THOMPSON, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their cargo as it come to hand, otherwise the Captain will land it at their risk and expense.

Captain THOMPSON will not be responsible for the condition and contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

JOHN TANNER & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1862. Agents.

F. BORSINI

RESPECTFULLY informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.

Charges moderate.—TERMS CASH.

4, Medow Street, (upstairs). Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhoboe Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testament, Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Lady's Maid, companion, or nurse. The Advertiser has a thorough knowledge of Hindustani. Address "A. G." care of the Printer of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEER WADIA is admitted a partner in our Firm.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1862.

WILLIAMSON & Co.,

COMMISSION, HOUSE & GENERAL AGENTS, AND REGISTRARS.

No. 6, BAKE HOUSE LANE, FORT.

THE want of an Agency to supply to gentlemen, arriving from the interior, at Bombay, and at outstations, their *professional* and *domestic requirements* which, for want of local information they expesience *considerable difficulty, unnecessary expense* and *sacrifice of their valuable time* in providing themselves with, have induced the undersigned to supply this *desideratum*.

They feel confident from the extensive arraogements they have entered into, to secure *Mess and domestic supplies of the very best quality*; information regarding *House, Tent, Carriage, Horse*, and *articles of Furniture on hire or for sale*, as also of qualified well conducted *artizans* and other employées. They have an efficient staff to clear *Baggage*, &c. through the *Custom House* and *Railway Stations*, to negociate engagement of *passage* or *freight* per *Steamers, Sailing Vessels, Buggalows, Patamars, Bunder Boats*, &c. to every Port, and they trust to give every satisfaction.

The terms are moderate and detailed in their circulars.

WILLIAMSON & Co.,
Commission Agents, &c.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday the 6th October 1862 an extension of this Railway, from Chalesgaum, to Julgaum will be opened for Public Traffic.

The Railway Telegraph will also be opened to Julgaum.

TRAIN ALTERATIONS.

The Public are respectfully informed that night Trains will be run again on the Concan Line, and the following additions and alterations will be made in the working of the Trains on and after Monday the 6th October 1862.

DOWN TRAINS.

The Train that has hitherto left Bombay for Campoolee and Poona at 8-30 A.M. will leave at 9-0 A.M.

The 3-0 P.M. Train from Bombay will be discontinued, and instead of it, another Train will leave Bombay at 2-30 P.M. and arrive at Poona at 10-20 P.M.

As a temporary measure, until the Goolburn Bank is ready again for Traffic, a Train will be worked in connection with the above Train, from Callian arriving at Kussara at 8-30 P.M. and a corresponding Train will leave Egutpoora at 5-30 A.M. for Nassick, Chalesgaum and Julgaum.

The Train from Bombay at 2-30 P.M., will be worked to Campoolee and Poona, on week days only, but it will run to Tannah, Callian and Kussara on week days and Sundays.

The night Train will leave Bombay at 9-0 P.M., for Callian, Campoolee, Poona and Sholapoor. A Train in connection with this Train will be run from Callian for the North Eastern Line in a few weeks when the Goolburn Bank is ready again for traffic.

On Sundays, the 8-0 A.M. Down Train from Bombay to Callian, Kussara and Nassick will not be run.

An Extra Local Train will leave Bombay at 10 A.M. for Tanna, Callian and intermediate Stations on Sundays only.

By the 2-30 P.M., Train from Bombay passengers will be booked to be conveyed over the Bhore Ghaut in Palkees and Dhoolees only. Fare for Palkee Rs. 4 and for Dhoolee Rs. 2-4-0 each.

No package weighing more than 90lbs. booked by this Train can be conveyed over the Ghaut in time to be forwarded by the corresponding Train.

UP TRAINS.

The Through Train now leaving Sholapoor at 3-30 P.M. will be altered to leave at 12-15 noon calling at Poona at 9-50 P.M., leave Campoolee 3-15 A.M., and arrive in Bombay at 7-4 A.M.

The Through Train from the North Eastern Line will leave Julgaum at 11-45 A.M., call at Chalesgaum at 3-35 P.M., and Nassick at 10 P.M. It will leave Kussara at 8-30 A.M. and arrive in Bombay at 9-25 A.M.

The morning Train from Mahim will leave that Station at 9-15 A.M. instead of 9-20 A.M.

The starting time for the morning Train from Poona at 9-0 A.M. will not be altered, but the corresponding Train will leave Campoolee at 2-0 P.M. instead of at 2-20 P.M. and arrive in Bombay at 5-5 P.M.

The morning Train that has hitherto left Nassick at 8-0 A.M., will leave at 7-30 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 6-35 P.M. This Train will run on week days only.

An additional through Train will leave Poona at 2-30 P.M. on week days, for Bombay, calling at Campoolee at 7-10 P.M., Narel at 7-45 P.M. and arriving in Bombay at 10-30 P.M.

An Extra Local Train will leave Callian at 5-20 P.M., on *Sundays only* for Bombay calling at intermediate Stations, and arriving in Bombay at 7-20 P.M.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay Terminus, 3rd October 1862.

TO LET.

FROM 1st NOVEMBER NEXT, the Upper Floor of the House, No. 7, Medow Street, suitable for either Office, Business or Dwelling. Apply to JACOB & Co., Fort.

TO LET.

A FINE, SPACIOUS, AND AIRY HOUSE, in the Fort, with extensive Godowns, and a large open space, suitable for a Merchant or any other office.—Apply to LIMJEE MANECKJEE, at Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEESHOY.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Horaby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st DECEMBER 1862.—A very large and Commodious three storied HOUSE, at present occupied as the "British Hotel,' situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone built safe for Treasure, and well adapted for a Bank or Mercantile Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE BURTONJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LET AT MAHABLESHWUR.

FROM the 1st OCTOBER the "WESTWOODS." Apply to Messrs. LAWSON and MCKENZIE, Bombay, or Messrs. HUNT, MONNETT & Co., Poona.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.

No. 1, Church Gate Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

A CARD.—It will be considered a favor if all those Gentlemen to whom bills have been repeatedly sent during the past six months will oblige us with remittances to enable us to close accounts to 30th September. The want of punctuality in paying their bills has put us to serious inconvenience, and we therefore request the immediate attention of all our debtors to the accounts which have been forwarded to them.

All subscriptions to English and Continental Newspapers and Periodicals are supposed to be paid in advance, and it is only on the faith of their being so that we supply them: three-fourths of the year have gone bye, and not much over one half of our constituents have as yet paid for those supplied to them! This must be remedied next year; and we now therefore give timely notice, that Papers and Periodicals for 1863 will be ordered *only for those who shall by the 20th November 1862, have paid for them in advance for at least six months.*

The accounts of all those who take no notice of this Advertisement will, on *1st November next*, be handed, for recovery through the law courts, to our Solicitors.

With soms due to us in Outstanding Debts to the amount of considerably over half a lakh of Rupees, we find ourselves pressed for ready cash to meet current liabilities, and we therefore trust all our debtors will respond to the call now made on them to "pay up."

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, 1st Oct., 1862.

NOW PREPARING,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies. Native Holidays, allowed by Government, correct Tide Tables for the year, Lists of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Members of the Indian Council in England, and the Legislative Councils in India. An account of the Public Buildings, Hospitals and Societies. The Army List for the Bombay Presidency corrected to the time of Publication, List of Sirdars in the Deccan, and in Sind, East Indian Financial Accounts, and a mass of information and useful Tables never before published.

The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency will be compiled with great care, and in the meantime the public is solicited to furnish all information calculated to make the work a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE OFFICE of the above Company is REMOVED from No. 17, to No. 2, Meadow Street, (late *Telegraph and Courier* office) from 1st October 1862.

NASERWANJEE DORABJEE BADHURJEE,
Manager.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS, dated 26th August and 3rd September, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of 1 Dozen			Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing	3	Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing	2	,, (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing	1	,,
WHISKEY in Case containing	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:—
Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernosants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

"AVIS AUX AMATEURS."

MR. ALBERT VINAY can offer to his Constituents a very Select Assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH WINES and SPIRITS, and also of good BEER and PORTER.

Apply, 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by
W. NICOL & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing	1	,,	,,
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing	1	,,	,,
Do. Brandy in Case containing	1	,,	,,
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing	½	,,	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal	Amontillado per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.		
White do.	Good Dinner Wines	,, ,, 24
Brown do.		
Yellow do.		,, ,, 22
MADEIRA, very old		,, ,, 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,, ,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,, ,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,, ,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,, ,, 13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margaux		,, ,, 34
Leoville		,, ,, 28
St. Julien		,, ,, 22
Medoc		,, ,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality	A. DePaul Quarts	,, ,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul Pints	,, ,, 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet Quarts	,, ,, 36
Do.	do. Pints	,, ,, 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine / do.	per dozen Rs. 38
MOSSELE do.		,, ,, 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,, ,, 18
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		,, ,, 42
CURACOA		,, ,, 40
MARASCHINO		,, ,, 36
SHERRY BRANDY		
SPIRITS—		
Brandies Rs. 13, 24, 30, 36		,, ,, 50
do. Julien Robins (30 years old)		,, ,, 20
Rum Fine old Jamaica		,, ,,
Gin—Old Tom Booth, London		,, ,, 21
Do. Hollands in cases		
WHISKEY Glenlivat, Crabbie		

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KUBRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India:—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black ,, ,,	25
Do. Do. Yellow ,, ,,	29
Amontillado, Red ,,	33
Port Black ,,	28
Do. Pints ,,	15
Claret Blue ,,	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow ,,	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. Do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva, 15 Flasks	28
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the estate and effects of COWASJEE MANOCKJEE WAKHARIA, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to DADABHOY MANOCKJEE WAKHARIA, EDULJEE MANOCKJEE WAKHARIA and MERWANJEE COWASJEE WAKHARIA, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 4th day of October 1862.

ALEXANDER SANGSTER.
Applicant's Proctor.

PACKING CASES FOR SALE.

HERBERT & Co. have a number of Excellent London-made packing cases tin-lined, which have cost from 30 to 80 shillings each—they are perfectly clean and sound and will be sold at half their prime cost, each.

HERBERT & Co.
2, Rampart Row, October 1862.
N. B. An offer for a number, will be met liberally.

HONEY DEW TOBACCO.

TENDERS, in writing, for the supply of Five Hundred and of One Thousand Pounds of good quality AMERICAN HONEY DEW TOBACCO, will be received by the undersigned up to Wednesday the 8th instant. *Price per pound, in Bond*, to be stated. We do not bind ourselves to accept any of the Tenders offered.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that under the Power of Sale contained and reserved in and by a certain Mortgage, dated the 7th day of November 1860, and executed by GUNPUTRAO SADASHIVJEE and RAMCHUNDRA GUNPUTJEE respectively, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, of their Property hereinafter described, the Mortgagee thereof hath contracted to sell all that Piece or Parcel of Foras Freehold Land or Ground, containing 320 beegas and 50 square yards, situate near the Race Course, and numbered 327 in the Foras Land Commission, bounded on the East by the Salt Batty Ground of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Manockjee Nacrojee, on the West by the Batty Ground of Alli Saheb bin Baloo Meeya Coor, on the North by the Public Drain, and on the South by the Batty Ground lately belonging to Dadoba Bawajee, deceased. All persons having any claim against the said premises by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing within six days from the date hereof, to Messrs. KELLY & HOME, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their Office on the Bombay Green, within the Fort. Otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any claims there may be. Dated this 4th day of October 1862.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a Cause of MACKENZIE v. MACKENZIE, all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the personal Estate of RODERICK MACKENZIE, formerly of Bombay in the East Indies, and late of CLACK AMBERSHAIRN, Esquire, who died in or about the month of September 1858 or claiming to be beneficially entitled to or interested in a sum of £18,393, 17s. 6d. Bank £3 per Cent Annuities or the Dividends thereof or any part thereof respectively, are by their Solicitors on or before the 20th day of December 1862, to come in and prove their debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

The said RODERICK MACKENZIE was the sururviving Partner of the firm of Forbes and Company of Bombay, Merchants and Agents (the firm consisting of himself and the late Sir Charles Forbes), which firm was the successor of the several firms of Forbes, Shepherd & Co., John Forbes & Co., Forbes, Smith & Co., Smith, Forbes & Co., and Forbes & Co. all of Bombay aforesaid Merchants and Agents, and the said sum of Stock was invested in reference to claims which might be made in respect of "Unclaimed balances" and "Unadvised and unclaimed remittances" accumulated between the years 1,790 and 1857.

Wednesday the 21st day of January 1863 at 12 of the Clock at noon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. In the meantime further information may be obtained on application to Messrs. Lawfield & Waterhouse, Drapers Hall, 28, Austin Friars, London, the Solicitors of the Executor of the late Roderick Mackenzie or of Messrs. Forbes and Company, Merchants, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of August 1862.

GEO. HUME, Chief Clerk.
Lawford & Waterhouse, Drapers Hall, 28, Austin Friars, London.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LOGIC AND LANGUAGE; MORAL, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
RECENT ADDITIONS.

Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy	New Edn. 8vo. cloth	6 0
Craik's (Professor L.) English Language and Literature, crown 8vo. cloth		5 12
Farrar's (Professor) Origin of Language, based on the Researches of M. ReRan, 12mo. cloth		3 12
Maurice's (Rev. F. D.) Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, crown 8vo. cloth		7 0
Mill's (J. S.) Representative Government, 8vo. cloth		6 0
GENERAL SCIENCE.		
Annual of Scientific Discovery, 1862, crown 8vo. cloth		5 12
Abel and Bloxam's H.B., of Chemistry, 8vo. cloth		10 0
Drayson's (Captain) Common Sights in the Heavens, 12mo. illustrated		6 0
Faraday (Professor) on the Chemistry of a Candle, 12mo. cloth		2 12
Herschel's (Sir J.) Meteorology, 12mo. cloth		3 12
The Telescope, 12mo. cloth		2 12
Home Tutor (The) National Philosophy, &c. &c.		9 12
Humboldt's Cosmos, translated by Sabine, 4 vols. Cheap Edition		16 0
Lankester (Dr.) Lectures on Food, crown 8vo. cloth		2 0
Do. on Animals to Man		2 0
Lewes' (G.) Physiology of Common Life, 2 vols. 82mo. cloth		7 8
Lewis (Sir G. C.) Historical Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients, 8vo. cloth		11 0
Maury's (Captain) Physical Geography and Meteorology of the Sea, crown 8vo. cloth		6 0
McCosh and Dickie's Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation, 12mo. cloth		8 12
Page's (D.) Introductory Text Book of Geology.		1 4
Paris's (Dr.) Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest, crown 8vo. cloth		4 12
Plurality of Worlds; an Essay, 12mo. cloth		4 0
Popular Science Review, vol. 1, 8vo. cloth		9 0
Price's (Lake) Photographic Manipulation, crown 8vo. cloth		4 12
Timb's (J.) Popular Errors Explained, 12mo. cloth		2 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Overland Mail.

ACRIBELLE and other Violin Strings, Violincello Strings, Guitar Strings, Double Bass Strings, B flat and E flat Clarionet Reeds, Bassoon and Obor Reeds.

A Treatise on the instrumention of Military Bands, describing the character and proper employment of every Musical Instrument used in Reed Bands; by C. Mandel, Rs. 5 each.

Guide for Composers of Instrumental Music, showing the compass of all Instruments used in Orchestras and Military Bands; arranged according to their different dimensions, by Leopold Engelke. Price Rs. 5 each.

Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH Batch of Edinburgh OATMEAL.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate Street, Fort.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE,

SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. &c.,

No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

HAVE on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores which they are now selling off at Prime Cost.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

PICTURE GALLERY.

THE following Photographs, some coloured in *Pastel Crayon*, and all adapted for framing, remain available:—

IN PASTEL CRAYON, each Rs. 16.
The Empress Eugenie.
Madeleine.
Two bust Portraits of females.
Amphitrite.
Il ne faut pas jouer avec l'amour, in 2 plates.
Bressannes a l'Eglise.
Cueillette des fraises.
Un Salon sous Louis 15.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS, Rs. 4 each.
The Fight for the Standard.
Mine Own—*Maclise.*
Portrait of Rosa Bonheur *by herself.*
Emperor and Empress of the French, 2 Plates.
Mother and Child—*Delaroche.*
Medora small copy.
Cueillette des fraises—*Compte Calix.*
Comment on apprend à *Pecher, ditto.*
Raglan Castle—*Porch.*
York Minster.
Cedars—Monmouthshire.
The Graces.
Shoeing the Horse—*Landseer.*
The Gardener's Daughter—*Ansdell.*
Belisarius—*Baron Gerard.*
Paul Preaching—*Raphael.*
Broken Vows—*Colderon.*
Medora—*Scheffer.*
Nobody ax'd you Sir!—*Cobbold.*
Old, old Story—*Frank Stone.*
Cromwell and Milton—*Delaroche.*
Wellington crossing the Pyrenees—*Barker.*
The Alchemist—*Teniers.*
Christ teaching Humility—*Landseer.*
Galatea—*Frost.*
Doubtful fortune.
Temptation of St. Anthony—*E Gallait.*
Disarming of Cupid.
The Heres Fair—*Rosa Bonheur.*
The Mountain Home—*Landseer.*
The Forester's Family—*Ditto.*
The Surprise—*Comte Calix.*
The Bath—*J. Seton.*
Calvin at Geneva.
Going with, and going against the Stream (a pair),—*Frank Stone.*
Dead Christ—*Scheffer.*
The First-born.

VIEWS PHOTOGRAPHED BY WILSON, EACH Rs. 3.
Ballater, Aberdeenshire.
Aberdeen University from the S.E.
A variety of mounted Photographic Prints adapted for small frames or for Scrapbooks. *Rs.* 1-2-3.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the "only good Sauce," and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1861.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. FORGED; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflamation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion is that Du Barry's Revalenta

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 6th October 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 9-16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 9-16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0 3d. 2s. 0 13-16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½ to 99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	[ex divd. 85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	10 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	46 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	96 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	4,800 per share	Rs. 21,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 per share	Rs.200 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,200p.sh.pm
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	£18-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs 4 disct.
Do. New £23 shares	£20.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Manockjee Pitty Spinning & Weaving Co	550	.....	Rs. 175 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 200 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co	1,500	.....	Rs. 275 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co after Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	125	.....	Ditto.
	5,000	.....	
Bombay & N. Co	500	32 per share	Rs. 150 per sh.
Colaba Land Co	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 14,500.
Throstle Mill Co	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	99
" Loan 1835-37	} 93¼
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	} 104¼
New Five per Cent. Loan	
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112½ to 112¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 235
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
the Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	Nominal.
To China	} No enquiries.
To Clyde	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (4TH OCTOBER 1862.)

COTTON at Cubes:		Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	415 to 418
Old Surat	"	418 to 420
Old Dholleras, and Bhowngger	"	423 to 425
Old Oomrawutee	"	410 to 415
Old Oompta	"	400 to 405
Old Oomrawutee Sanguined	"	585 to 590
Old Sanaes, and Nuggur	"	400 to 405
Old Veraval	"	395 to 400
Khandeish	"	390 to 395
Old Pondicho	"	400 to 405
Old Accote	"	415 to 420
Old Mangalore	"	405 to 408
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,525 to 1,530.		
SUNDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.		7 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8¾ to 8¾ nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	40 to 41 nominal.
	"	28 to 29

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" on demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards, 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Throgmorton St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

THE Bank's Agency is ..... is of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, ... following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at 1s.	11¾d.	"
3 Do. at 1s.	11¾d.	"
2 Do. at 1s.	11¾d.	"
1 Do. at 1s.	11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office) at 1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
6 do. 4 " "
Do. 12 do. 5 " "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home to the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. If the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office Hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

September 5th, 1862. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 7 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 8 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

FOR FALMOUTH.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE, ... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEYAH, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and SINGAPORE.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and sposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regimental for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 2 months' sight	2s.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11¾d.
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank sells of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. M. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN GARDNO,
Bombay, 1st October 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 4	Albert Edward	Mckenney	Aden 20 Sept.
5	Fuolache Sawdaun.	Pistor	Mauritius 14 Sept.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Oct. 4	Vibant Basque	Lomeat	Marseilles.
5	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat.
	Taptee (s)	Ellison	Surat.
	Gazelle	Nicols	Zanzibar.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Albert Edward*, from Aden.—Mr. Thornhill.
Per Barque *Fuolache Sawdaun*, from Mauritius :—Mr. Viney; A Gentleman and Lady and 4 children and 37 Natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—Captain Carr; Lieut. Wise; John Connon, Esq.; and 145 natives.
Per Steamer *Tapiee*, to Surat.—50 natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 4TH OCTOBER 1862.

For London.

Celestial Empire.—120 packages Cloves, 138 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs., Cohen and Co.; 88 packages Coffee, 102¼ cwt, Herachund Odowjee; 100 frazels Coffee, 204¼ cwt., Fernandes; 2 packages Sundries, Rogers and Co.; 32 chests Indigo, 81 I. mds., Roopchund Dwarkndass; 60 packages Coffee, 105 cwt., Morarjee Poonja.

Wings of the Wind.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., B. H. Cama.

For Liverpool.

Missouri.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Hchnemon.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Mcajee Mooljee.

Inkermana.—25 bales Cotton, 87¼ cwt., Bomanjee Khodadad Erany.

Beeston Castle.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Lady Hawkeck.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Norwood.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Maneck Pandoorung; 300 bundles Linseed, 150 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Aaron Browne.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Sir John Lawrence.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Tooleidass Sacurchund.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—230 bales Cotton, 805 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy.

For Calcutta.

Kosmith.—300 bundles Brass Coins, 350 cwt., Bunseelall Ameerchund.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1459	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*264	Assyria, (paddle), ...	Bombay.
*846	Auckland, (paddle), ...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
661	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ...	Advertised for sale.
*120	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	Bombay.
309	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Salley..	Bombay.
294	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selb) ...	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 8 (schooner), Trollope ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew ...	China.
265	Cornetjee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ...	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen ...	Bombay.
27	Elhinsey, (flat), ...	River Indus.
235	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ...	Bombay.
*1459	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Scouce	Bombay.
215	Goolamar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
99	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	Guyu.
157	Maia, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Norbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
294	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ...	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Seale	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ...	Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus.
969	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Aden.
616	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine), ...	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), ...	Advertise for sale.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhowaggar.	
1057	Glorians, Vaile—Kwart, Latham & Co.	
940	Wings of the Wind, Whyte—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 23)
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c. l. Sept. 18)
1003	Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 8.)
1060	Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 5)
1117	Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.	
1171	Epaminondas, Headley—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 3)
1325	Eurocly don, Wright—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 8)
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1328	Halnaman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 1)
1216	Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Johangeer.	
1306	Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 16)
1071	James Livesey.—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 30)
895	Lady Havelock, O'Neill—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 9)
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 13)
813	Missouri, Calhoun—Daly Sorabjee & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 19)
1233	Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 30)
1569	Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jemsetjee &Co.	(c. l. July 29)
883	Petriess, Major.—Kwart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 13)
1435	Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. July 23)
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 17)
1099	Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee.	(c. l. Sept. 6)
836	Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 30)
1131	War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
	FOR FALMOUTH.	
402	Freya, Major—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 12)
	FOR HAVRE.	
1006	Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 22.)
	FOR ANTAD.	
847	Talbot, Spencer—Grey & Co.	
	FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.	
261	Dadloy—Nacoda.	(c. l. Sept. 15)
	FOR MAURITIUS.	
445	Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
293	Bartle Frere, Nacoda.—Hajee Esmail Sidick	(c. l. Aug. 27)
598	Kossuth, Bennett.—Ali Mohmed Khan.	(c. l. Oct. 1)
347	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadlin.	(c. l. May 12)
	FOR TUTICORIN.	
700	The Duke, Hawkins—J. Tanner & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 1)
	FOR COROMANDEL COAST.	
680	Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.	
	FOR SUDASHEGHUR.	
270	Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 3)
	NOT FIXED.	
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thomson—John Tanner & Co.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. S. Gadoc.	
1288	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
397	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
230	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Latiff.	
709	Birkby, Purdy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
565	Bombay Castle, (s), J. Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.	
283	C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co.	(for sale)
1294	Countess of Elgie, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
485	Coringa (s), Calder—C. and B. S. N. Co.	
724	Duke of Wellington, J. Weisthall—Comber, Sons & Co.	
917	Flower of the Forest, McAuly—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
834	Forest Queen, Belch—Wallace & Co.	
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis—Lawrence & Co.	
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Kwart, Latham & Co.	(in dock)
1408	James Smith, Ferguson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
369	Judd-i Maumon, Nacoda.	
1242	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Rduljee.	
766	Meyarun Dayaram, Brady—B. Bidick Dossal.	
109	Nasscod Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
262	Nassrao, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee	
703	Phatel Barzey, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Habib.	
978	Ralston, T. Davis—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
189	Roman, Nacoda.—Mr. Shawchund Galabchund.	
159	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhiekajee Khan.	
450	Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company.	(For sale.)
870	Sydney Siggers, Campbell—H. Bates & Co.	
932	Tyburnia, Coote—Wallace & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

738	Akbar. (Troops)	July 18
701	Chimera, Moot.	Aug. 7
513	General Havelock, Spowart.	
896	Kent, Birch.	
785	Mianchaha, Henderson—Fleming & Co.	July 9
478	P. J. F. Butchard, Bradshering.	July 1
736	Poictiers, Cotton.	
982	Velocity, Shrewsbury	Aug. 23
	FROM GRANGEMOUTH.	
768	Yarra.	
	FROM LEITH.	
1153	Frenchman, Galloway.	
	FROM CLYDE.	
623	Mauritius.	
	FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	
636	Charlotte Jane, March.	

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 4.

Scott, Lieut. Colonel C., Engineer, on leave, to Matheran.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Saturday, 4th October 1862.

1. Thursday will be the Monthly for the ensuing week.
2. The Committee of survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows :—

One Subaltern 33rd Regt., one Subaltern 18th Regt., and the Quarter Master 21st Regt. N. I.
The Senior to sit as President.

Bombay, Sunday, 5th October 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 3rd Oct. 1862.

Sergeant J. Heffron of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is transferred to the Unattached List and placed at the disposal of the Chief Engineer for employment in the Public Works Department.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Government Gazette, Sept. 24.)

No. 894.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 288 of the 14th August 1862, is published for general information :—

MILITARY.
No. 288.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 14th August 1862.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL,

MY LORD,—With your letter dated 15th May 1862, No. 179, you transmit correspondence in which the Government of Fort St. George submit an enquiry, as to the terms upon which an Officer of the new Indian Artillery would join the Staff College at Sandhurst, with regard to pay and pension, if after completing successfully for admission he should be ordered to join the College.

2. On this subject I have been in communication with His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

3. It appears to me that an Officer of the new Royal Brigades of Artillery joining the Staff College, with the permission of the proper authorities, should be allowed to receive, while there, the rate of pay drawn by Officers of simi ar rank in the original Brigades of Royal Artillery whilst studying at the Colle e and that, as such period of service allowed to be rec koned, as service, both for pay and pension, in regard to Officers of the British Forces, he should also reckon as service for retir ng pension, the period of his residence at the Staff College in the proportion of one year for two years' residence; as laid down in the notification of the Government of India, dated 10th April, p. 65.

4. The General Commanding-in-Chief has expressed his concurrence in this view.

5. His Royal Highness however remarks that the employment on the Staff in India is not open to Officers who e Regiments or Brigades are not serving in that country, even though they have passed the Staff College, he does not consider it fair to the Army at lar e to appoi t to the Staff out of India any passed Officers who belong to Corps on the Indian Establi h ment, but His Royal Highness has no objection to Officers serving in India competing for, and entering the Staff College, if they wish to do so upon this understanding.—I have, &c.

CHARLES WOOD.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th October 1862.

Mr. R. C. Nicholetts, Midshipman, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is allowed leave to proceed to England under the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 587 of the 15th July last.

Mr. George Hutchinson, 2nd Class Engineer, of the *Semiramis*, from Hospital, is directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary for duty in the Factory.

It is with regret the Commodore Commanding H. M.'s I. N., has to announce the demise of George Lovett, Boy of the *Ajdaha*, who was drowned on the 3rd instant.

The Officers below named are appointed a Committee to dispose of the effects and settle the estate of the above named individual being guided in their proceedings by the instructions contained in G. O. of the 4th January 1854.

Acting Lieut. G. B. Hewett.
Acting Lieut. H. Burns, and Mr. Beyts, Purser.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ELEMENTS OF THE LATE COMET.

SIR,—The following results respecting the Comet that appeared about a month ago may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. Having got possession of two observations of its position made at Madras by Mr. Pogson, I added a third on the 30th August by fixing its position as near as I could by the naked eye on a good star-map. Unfortunately these observations are not well distributed for obtaining good results; the first two are rather close together and very near the perihelion where the change of declination is very small; and the third observation being taken without an instrument is only proximate. The results then can only be

THE GOVERNOR.—We understand that His Excellency the Governor has abandoned his intention of visiting Mahabuleshwar in this month, and that he will now go to Matheran instead, accompanied by Lady Frere and the members of his Personal Staff.—*Deccan Herald, Oct.* 3.

WE hear that the steamer *Feroze*, now and for some time past fitting up as a yacht for the Governor-General, at Bombay, will as soon as she is ready for sea, proceed to Suez, to receive on board and bring round to Calcutta Lady Elgin and suite. It appears that the Governor-General will not leave the Presidency till towards the end of the cold season, as we understand, that cards of invitation to a fancy ball at Government house have been issued for the 6th of January. The invitations bear a note "Fancy Dress or Uniform;" and the notice given allows time to get "fancy dresses" from London or Paris as the case may be.—*Englishman, Sept.* 24.

ON the return of the steamer *Arracan* from sea, and after she has undergone refit and preparation, the Governor-Generel goes down in her to Madras and the Neilgherries; at the latter of which places his Lordship will confer with Sir W. Denison on public affairs of importance, prominent amongst which are, we understand, matters connected with Mysore. His Lordship is, we believe, expected back in Calcutta about the end of October, to confer with Colonel Priestley on matters of a strictly private nature, and which he would not, on any account, risk being communicated to the public.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

THE Mails for Muscat per *Ganga Cullian Purcaul*, will be closed to-day at one o'clock P.M.

A MEETING of the Vyavahar Oopayagu Dnyan Vurdhak Subha will be held this day, at 7½ P.M. in the Hall of the Ketwady Reading-room and Library, when Mr. Rustomji Merwanji, Head Master of the Framji Nusserwanji Patell School, will give an account, in Guzarati, of his travels to the North-western Provinces.

THE monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, will be held in its Library Rooms, on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M. There will be a Ballot for the election of Brigadier John Liddell, C.B., who has been duly proposed and seconded as a Member of the Society.

WE have been desired to intimate that the Managing Committee of the Mazagon Library and Mutual Improvement Association having resolved to resume the usual ordinary weekly Meetings of the Institution from the present month, the first Meeting will take place to-morrow evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. T. Mills. The Revd. Dr. Fraser, the President of the Association and other gentlemen are expected to address the Meeting. The attendance of Members and friends is earnestly requested.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the Hall of the Elphinstone Institution, on Monday, the 6th instant, at half-past 7 P.M. There will be a ballot for the election of Messrs. Naoroji Nanabhai Framji, Byramji Nanabhai Framji, Jejeebhoy Dhunjibhoy Shroff, Edulji Nassarwanji, Bhikaji Ardeseer Chinoy, Byramji Bhikaji, Khanderao Chimanrao, and Dr. Pestonji Naoroji, G.G.M.C., who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of the Society. *Paper for the Evening.*—"History and prospects of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society," by the Secretary.

SUNKURSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients admitted during the last month, was 266, of these 116 were Hindoos, of whom 87 were males; 7 Musulmans, 4 being males; 115 Parsees, 47 being males; 20 Christians, 9 being males; and 8 of other castes of whom 7 were males. With regard to ages, there were 54 under ten years of age, 82 under twenty, 110 between twenty, and forty, 18 between forty and sixty, and 2 upwards of sixty. Out of the 266 admissions, 161 were cured, 13 relieved, 67 absented, and 25 are remaining under treatment.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS STATISTICS.—The third Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year were dissolved on Friday evening last, the business having been disposed of by the presiding Judge, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch, in the course of a week. There were twenty-seven cases in all committed for trial, comprising forty prisoners, of whom twenty-two were Hindoos, ten Mahomedans, and eight Christians (four European and four Native.) The ages of the prisoners ranged from fifteen to fifty years. The Grand Jury returned true bills in all the cases, except two—that of Paymaster Smales charged with criminal breach of trust, and William Page charged with dishonest misappropriation of property—which were ignored. One case in which four Bhattias are charged with conspiracy, forgery, and perjury was traversed to the next Sessions. The trial of the prisoners in the twenty-four cases resulted as follows:—One prisoner was convicted of murder and was sentenced to be hanged on the 13th instant; three were sentenced to be transported for ten years; and one for seven years; others were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for the following periods:—two for four years; six for three years; one for two years; six for one year; one for nine months; and six for six months. Seven prisoners were acquitted and discharged. At the last Sessions the number of prisoners was sixty-eight, being twenty more than at this Sessions.

THE letter of our Darjeeling correspondent gives an excellent picture of the way in which roads are made in this country, and of the mode in which our "Arian brethren" assist us in developing the resources. All who know anything of, or have ever seen, natives working on a road, or in fact doing work of any kind, must confess that the picture is by no means overdrawn. The coolies and their overseer seated in a circle jabbering anent pice and rice is an everyday occurrence in native work-a-day life, and there can be no doubt that this forms one of the greatest difficulties in the way of the Public Works Department. It has faults of its own enough, but when we consider the wretched workmen it has to deal with, we feel sometimes more inclined to pity than to blame. We suppose that some day these things will all be set aright, Dr. Cumming could probably tell us when; but the man has certainly not yet appeared who can make a native of India finish a given work in a given time—that is to say, if he lets him out of his sight.—*Englishman, September* 23.

PROBABLY with a view to diminish official correspondence, the officers in the public Works Department have recently ruled that in future, overseers or other Departmental subordinates will not be required to correspond with the Executive Engineers or their other immediate superiors. They will only be required to keep a journal of all that they do; this journal or diary must be submitted to the Executive Engineers once a week, and on which they, the Engineers, are to pass their orders, and then to duly return to the subordinates. If any order of the Superintending Engineer is necessary, the journals must be sent up to that officer, together with any remark which the Executive Engineer should think it proper to make thereon. These journals or diaries must be filed by the subordinates of the Department for their guidance. The utility of the measure is apparent, and should similar ones be introduced into several other Departments, a diminution of official correspondence and consequently a great saving of stationery, would result.—*Hurkaru, Sept* 23.

WE understand that the sale proceeds of the Banda and Kirwee Prize booty amounted to forty-two lakhs of Rupees, which, after deducting commission of one lakh and twelve thousand rupees paid to the Auctioneers, leave a balance of forty lakhs and eighty-eight thousand rupees. The amount realized from the sale of the Bhittoor jewels, belonging to the notorious Nana, which took place a few days after the above mentioned sale, is about four lakhs and thirty-two thousand rupees.—*Id.*

IT is with much gratification we announce the important fact, that Government is about to sanction an increase in the number of married soldiers, to the extent of an additional five per cent. Half a loaf is better than no bread, and this boon, great as it undoubtedly is, does not yet fulfil the greater benefit which Government must ultimately grant to meet the urgent demands, and the irrefragable necessities of the case in this country, at least twenty per cent. of our soldiers should be allowed to marry, and their wives to have barrack accommodation and subsistence allowance. We hail, however, the announcement with much pleasure, none the less so that we know our humble efforts, continually urged to better the condition of the soldier in India in this particular, have in part, at least, been the means of bringing the subject to the notice of those in authority, and effecting this most important and desirable measure. We have, moreover, every reason to believe that our recent efforts, for the amelioration of the condition of soldiers' widows, have not passed unheeded in the proper quarter, and that they will yet meet with a similar success.—*Oudh Gazette, Sept.* 27.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL FALL OF RAIN AT BYCULLA FOR THE YEARS 1856-62.

Year.	Inches.	Cents.	Remarks.
1856	71	08	Number of rainy days 107
1857	79	23	do. do. 101
1858	61	90	do. do. 87
1859	81	84	do. do. 86
1860	74	65	do. do. 87
1861	106	08	do. do. 94
1862	76	56	do. do. 97

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 28th Sept. 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 47,431.			
Amount	Rs.	24,789	5 11
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	30,054	3 5
Total...	Rs.	54,843	9 4

Corresponding Week last year. Open 350¾ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 51,809.			
Amount	Rs.	24,774	7 4
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	19,116	8 6
Total...	Rs.	43,890	15 10

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 4th October 1862.

BROACH.—Cloudy and calm. Ther. 74.
BULSAR.—Fair. S.W.
GOA.—Cloudy, and hot wind East.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy S.W.
SURAT.—Cloudy. W.S.W.

At 9 A. M., 5th October, 1862.

BROACH.—Overclouded W.S.W. Ther. 77.
BULSAR.—Cloudy S. W. Variable.
GOA.—Fair East light.
KOLAPORE.—Fair. S.W. Moderate.
SURAT.—Cloudy W.S.W.

WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

AHMEDABAD.—It appears from the reports received from the Mamlutdar that rain fell throughout the Collectorate during the fortnight ending 31st August, and with the exception of Puranti in which district the *bajree* crops were partially injured from excessive moisture, the rain proved favourable. The cultivators were also engaged in sowing cotton in parts of the Dhundooka district, and in transplanting rice in portions of the Veerungaum and Dholka Purgunnas. Some cases of fever had occurred in Dholka and Dhundooka: with this exception the health of the population was good, and the cattle free from disease.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE, SATURDAY, 4TH OCT.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE.—Toolgaram Luckmidass, a Hindoo, laid the following information. On Friday the 5th day of September last at about 8 o'clock at night, one Kirpashunker Prabhashunker came to me at my house near Moombadavee, outside the Fort, and said, "Do you know what has happened." I said, "no," and he replied that some people had been gambling some time ago and that a Jew having lost some money now alleged, that he had been robbed of the said monies and that warrants had been issued in respect thereof, that two or three men had been arrested and that was one of the accused parties, and that a warrant was out against me and he advised me to conceal myself, otherwise if I should be arrested I should be ruined, as this case was strongly made out. I became greatly alarmed at this communication and said that I knew nothing about the matter. Kirpashunker replied that he was unable to tell me then but that at all events a warrant was out against me at that moment. I said "what am I to do?" and he said that I had better conceal myself for the present and he would try and see what he could do. I then said "brother you are my well-wisher and you are also well acquainted with the Police matters: you were kind enough to acquaint me with this circumstance and I pray you will also now assist me." Kirpashunker replied, "Do not fear I will do everything that I can to save you, and if you are much afraid come and stay in my house, no body will know it, and no Policeman dare come into my house." Being greatly alarmed I agreed. Kirpashunker said, "Come along" and I went with him to his house. Before going with him I desired my son to take care of the house and I [illegible] me Rs. 90 of which I paid twenty-five to Kirpashunker and kept the remainder myself. I asked him to relieve me soon and he said I had nothing to fear. I was kept concealed in his house by him, and his wife gave me my meals during the time I remained there. The next day Kirpashunker said to me "I have met the Jew and his broker and have begun to adopt means to get you relieved." I asked in what way? He said "Why we will get the charge against you withdrawn on paying him something." I said "Be quick and do what you have to do at once. I will not forget your favor." He replied "well and good. I will go to the prosecutor again and settle it somehow." On the night of the same day he told me that he had arranged about me but that I should have to pay at least half the money. I asked him how much he meant by half the money; to which he replied that the prosecutor laid claim to Rs. 6,250, half of which I should have to pay. I said I could not bear this burthen. He said that unless the prosecutor was paid half the amount he would not withdraw the charge but that he would try to induce him to abandon four or five hundred rupees. He also said that was Saturday the Jewish Sabbath and the prosecutor would not speak to any one on business matters, but that the day after he would finally settle with him, and on Monday or Tuesday would get me relieved. On Sunday 7th September I was removed by Kirpashunker to an Oart on the Cowasjee Patell tank road called Ladneewaddy and kept in a room. At about 11 or 12 o'clock at noon of the same day, two Jews and one Bhattia were brought to me by Kirpashunker, their names I have since ascertained to be Joseph David Rabby, David Essack and Cursonjee Cama, Kirpashunker said to Rabby "this is the man I had spoken to you about, you must somehow or other save him, and although he cannot give you the whole he will give you as much as he can." Rabby replied, "I do not understand, I will take the whole Rs. 6,250, and then I will leave him, otherwise I will get him arrested this moment as he is the man who has robbed me. I know him well, he is not poor but earns much." I then said "Brother you are known as a good man, I know you and what is this oppression," Rabby said "Do not talk of old acquaintance the charge which I have at present made out is for money, and if you want to save your character and remain in the world you must give, otherwise a sepoy is standing outside." So saying he addressed himself to David Essack and said something to him in his own language. I therefore thought that a sepoy might be waiting outside. Kirpashunker said to me "these people are not able to do anything without me," and addressing himself to Rabby said "he is a merchant, is he to give his life because he has not the whole of the money." Rabby thereupon said "very well I will act as you suggest, here is the broker (meaning Cursonjee Cama) and yourself whatever you do is agreeable to me." So saying Rabby went aside. Cursonjee Cama then spoke to me "brother these people are ready to ruin you, therefore somehow or other get yourself relieved from this matter." Kirpashunker then said to Cursonjee (I have told him (meaning me) that he will have to pay half. I said "my pocket does not contain so much, I will be able to give you at four annas in the rupee." Kirpashunkur answered "nothing can be done with that," and looking at Cursonjee said to him "see ask the prosecutor if he consents, I have no objection, I do not wish and will not be benefitted by taking money from a Bannia, and throwing it to a Jew." Cursonjee thereupon went to the prosecutor, and Kirpashunker followed him, they said something which I did not hear, and then Cursonjee came to me and said "the prosecutor says that the half amount which Kirpashunker has spoken about you will have to pay." I desired him to lessen the amount, and so Rabby and Kirpashunker came up to me as I was talking to Cursonjee, and Cursonjee said to me that "Rs. 2,625 have been fixed and that sum you must pay." I said "this is too much." Rabby said "I am sure I will take, nothing sadder, you must pay it, say yes or no, and then I will do as I think fit." I said very good, leave the matter until to-morrow, I have no money now, I will get money and pay you to-morrow, but I must have some man on my behalf in the matter, so let Mandan Moorar be brought to me and I will be satisfied as he is my friend. Cursonjee thereupon said "never mind I will fetch Mandan." Rabby said "at what hour shall we come to-morrow?" I said "at about 8 or 9 o'clock." Rabby then said to Kirpashunker, "take care my man is in your hands," and Kirpashunker said, "No fear." They all then went away, it was then about 1 or 2 o'clock. Kirpashunker returned immediately and desired me to go to his house with him, I did so in disguise, I wore a false beard and mustachios and a turban folded after the Marwarree fashion which Kirpashunker had procured for me. On the night of the same day I desired him to go and call my son from my house, in order to get money for paying Rabby; he came and I desired him to fetch me Rs. 600 which I had in my chest at home and delivered over the key of it and told him to pledge some ornaments with one Bhoychund Nuthooram, a Siroff, and raise Rs. 2,700. At about 11 or 12 o'clock on Monday the next day Rabby, Moorar Poonja, Mahadao Moorar and Cursonjee were brought to me by Kirpashunker. Rabby asked me if I had the money ready, I said "I will get it directly." Rabby then said "I will call at 4 o'clock," and they all went away. At 4 o'clock they all came back, when Rabby asked me if I had the money ready. I said I had, and taking it out said to them all "what are you going to do about me after receiving the money, I will pay the money into Mahadao's hands." Morar Poonja then said to me, "All right, don't fear, you know me," I and Mahadao will go and deposit the money in the office of Soojawoodin Tyabjee, to be paid to Rabby on his withdrawing the charge against you." I desired Moorar not to give publicity to my name in Soojawoodin's office, as I was known to that firm, and Moorar said "very well." I then handed over the money Rs. 2,625 to Mahadao, he handed them to Moorar who passed them over to Cursonjee. Rabby then said to me that I would have to pay the expenses of withdrawing the charge. I told him that it was a great hardship and exaction. He insisted upon being paid Rs. 30 for Attorney's costs for withdrawing the charge, and I paid him that amount. I asked him when I would be released and free, and he told me that as it was then evening it would not be done till the following day. They all then went away. On Tuesday 9th September I asked Kirpashunker when I was to be set free and why I had not been so; he told me that the case would stand for further hearing for about a week more and that the application to withdraw the charge could not be made in the *interim* and that I should therefore have to wait till then. On the 22nd September at 9 o'clock at night Kirpashunker told me that the warrant had been withdrawn, but that I should remain quiet and pay him for his trouble handsomely as the job he had done was one which could not have been done by any one else. He sent me to my house and I promised to reward him. I have since ascertained that no charge was ever preferred against me at any of the Police offices in this Island, and that the said Kirpashunker and Joseph David Rabby made to me false representations for the purpose of cheating me out of my money. I charge them with cheating me out of the sum of Rs. 2,655 by false pretences. Kirpashunker has, I believe, absconded.

His Worship, on the application of Mr. W. H. Crawford, granted summonses against the parties to be made returnable on Wednesday next.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

MATTER FOR HEARING BEFORE A SINGLE JUDGE, THIS DAY.

For Settlement of Issues.

16. Canjee Rajpall and another trading, &c., *vs.* Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Civil Jurisdiction, this day, the 6th instant:—

Special Appeal No. 264 of 1861—Ahmedabad—Purbhooram Bhagjee Nutha, Rojaram Wunraum Rajaram, of these Nutha and Wunraum being minors by their Muthee and Guardian Bai Poonji widow of Rajaram *vs.* Hurjiwan Jetha Bapoo Jetha, Samul Muthoora Gokul Ghela, Suggun Ghela, of these Gokul and Suggun being minors by their mother and Guardian Gunga.

Special Appeal No. 265 of 1861—Ahmedabad—Syud Noorullabhai and Chotunchai Barkutram *vs.* Tapishunkar Kirpashunker Sookul.

Special Appeal No. 266 of 1861—Surat—Raigi Munor, *vs.* Merji Daji and Baiji Daji.

Special Appeal No. 268 of 1861—Surat—Asla Wisla *vs.* Nursi Kesur.

Special Appeal No. 270 of 1861—Konkun—Jumnadas Junberdas *vs.* Junardun Kasinath.

Special Appeal No. 272 of 1861—Colaba Sub-Collectorate—Ramchunder Mookoond, deceased, his sons and heirs Pumshram, Moreshram and Kasinath, *vs.* Huribin Dhurma Koli and Maysbin Jaya Hali.

Special Appeal No. 276 of 1861—Ahmedabad—Sookhmanji Hubtoolabhai *vs.* Manekchund Dhurumchund.

Special Appeal No. 279 of 1861—Konkun—Mookoond Pandoorungshett Sonar, *vs.* Vijlal Nuthooshet.

Special Appeal No. 280 of 1861—Poona—Yesoobin Kasiba Goonzur *vs.* Mohonlal bin Laloo Bhugut and his security Rughoonath Sakharam Shett Moombaikur.

Special Appeal No. 281 of 1861—Konkun—Morolea, Vinuyuk and Vitul sons of Bapooji and Bujaba Madhowdas *vs.* Mahadeo and Nana Govind Mahatray.

Special Appeal No. 282 of 1861—Ahmednuggur—Sugaji wullud Pandaji Patel Ragtale *vs.* Vudjaji wullud Goonaji.

Special Appeal No. 286 of 1861—Dharwar—Fatma Row Apoo Patel *vs.* Rajba wullud Fakir Patel.

Special Appeal No. 288 of 1861—Colaba Sub-Collectorate—Ramchund Mookoond, deceased, his son and heirs Purushram Moreshwar and Kasinath a minor, by his Guardian Purushram and Moreshwar Deshmook *vs.* Deojibin Kooji Bedraund, and his security Soujibin Toolaji Bedra.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

SHOLAPORE, *2nd October*, 1862.—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrived by train on Monday evening last, and met with a warm reception. He was received at the Railway terminus by a guard of honor of the 8th Regiment N.I., with the colors and regimental band; all the officers of the station both civil and military were in attendance, together with a large concourse of the native inhabitants. Among the assembled multitude I noticed the Rajah of some place with a very unpronounceable name something like oggle-goggle—no that is not it. It is hubble bubble tubble—no, that won't do either; in fact my pen refuses to get round the name, so in despair I must give it up. At sunrise the next morning, the thunder of 19 great guns announced to H.M.'s Liege subjects that very unusual and startling event that a real live Governor was among them. At noon on the same day His Excellency held a grand durbar, which was numerously attended by the *elite* of the station and a goodly sprinkling of native Chiefs and Sirdars. After which he attended to a multiplicity of public business, and left yesterday by the afternoon train for Poona under the usual salute and all the customary honors.

I feel truly sorry to have to record the untimely death by drowning (on Tuesday last) of a young man named Clarke, formerly in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company as an Engine-driver, or mechanic of some sort. For some days past the deceased had been residing at the Travellers' bungalow waiting for an opportunity of proceeding to Madras in quest of employment, but an all-wise Providence decreed otherwise. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon he went accompanied by a few friends to bathe in the plunge-bath situate in the Motee Baugh, and sad to relate whilst in the act of swimming sank to rise no more. The remains of the poor fellow were interred this morning by a party from the 3d Company 18th R. A. It may indeed with truth be said that 'in the midst of life we are in death.' Our new Chaplain don't seem to spare himself; besides the Sunday services we have two week day services, and I forgot to mention, a Sunday school is about to be established, but it is a mystery to me where the scholars are to come from. An attempt has been made to organize a choir, which on the whole has been very successful. A great change (for the better) has come over our provision markets since the native dealers were held up to public odium in your paper some time since. We have had an abundant fall of rain, in fact too much of it, and we now require a spell of dry weather for agricultural purposes. The station continues healthy with the exception of a few fever cases, which I am happy to say, are not of a malignant nature. But *tempus fugit*, so I must close this letter or lose the post.—*Poona Observer, October* 4.

POONA.

At a meeting held at Kirkee on Wednesday, the 24th ultimo, for the purpose of taking into consideration the measures to be adopted for keeping up the Agri-Horticultural Society's Garden at Kirkee.

Present.—Mr. Hart; Mr. Robertson; Mr. Ellis; Rev. Mr. Gell; Mr. Lidderdale; Brigadier Heath; Colonel Forster; Lieut.-Col. Stock; Mr. Howard; Lieut.-Col. Gibbard; Major Sandwith; Mr. Ovans; Baron Larpent; Major Maclachlan; Captain Blunt; Dr. Steadman; Captain Leith; Captain Ochterlony; Captain Hardy; Mr. Gempriere; Major Grant; Dr. Stracher.

It was resolved:—

I. That a branch associati n be founded at Poona, to be styled the "Deccan Branch of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India."

II. That the manag ment of the Kirkee gardens be entrusted to this branch, which will undertake the responsibility of maintaining its expenses on the following conditions:—

1. That out of the grant of rupees 3,000 per annum paid by government for experiments Rs. 1,000 be appropriated for experiments carried on in the Kirkee Garden.

2. That the subscriptions of the Deccan subscribers to the Agri-Horticultural Society be appropriated to the maintenance of this garden, any surplus to be remitted to the parent Society in Bombay.

III. That with this object the local community be invited to become members of the Agri-Horticultural Society.

IV. That tickets of admission to the garden be issued to non subscribers at prices to be settled by the Deccan Branch Society, and that the proceeds derived from the sale of these tickets be appropriated to the maintenance of the gardens.

V. That a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hart, Ellis, and the Revd. Mr. Gell, be requested to communicate the above propositions to the head Society in Bombay, and open a correspondence on the subject, and that they have power to add to their number.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

Observer, Oct. 4.

DR. HAUG delivered the first of his series of Lectures on the History of the Grecian Philosophy, on Wednesday, the 1st instant, at 8 P.M., in connection with the "Young Man's Association" in the Divan Khana of the Vishram Bagh, Poona. The Lecture-room was thickly crowded.

After making a few preliminary remarks regarding the literature extant on the History of the Grecian Philosophy, and alluding to the works published on the subject in Germany, Dr. Haug said the History of the Grecian Philosophy could be divided into four periods, viz.—

First.—The period before Socrates from 600 to 450 B.C.

During this period the philosophers were solely engaged in finding out "the last cause of nature and existence." Their philosophy was a sort of rudimentary Natural Philosophy. Their Science was called 'Physike,' or the science of Nature. Practically considered it was completely useless.

Secondly.—The period of the Sophists, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. From 440 to 323 B. C.

In this period Grecian speculation took altogether a different direction. The search after the last cause of nature and existence was now no more the all-absorbing topic. The philosophers, and chiefly Socrates, laid aside the old natural Philosophy as an idle dream. Their minds were turned to a higher subject. It was "man, and the conditions under which he might obtain an adequate knowledge of the things around him." In fact theirs was a practical philosophy. During this period two new philosophical sciences were developed, viz., Ethics and Dialectics. The latter was greatly developed by Plato. It was with him that the development of the three branches into which philosophy used to be divided in the latter times took place. Aristotle developed them on a still grander scale.

Thirdly.—The period between 300 B.C. to 150 A. D.

In this period philosophy took almost a practical turn. Its chief object was to establish for man a rule of conduct, and to show him the way to happiness and peace. The Stoical and Epicurian' systems of philosophy were now introduced. But the insufficiency of either system to procure the happiness wished for (Gr.-eudaimonia) gave birth to scepticism, which was nothing more than a voice of despair crying, "Reason, thou art incapable of ascertaining what is right or wrong, what exists and what not."

Scepticism gave a death blow to the Grecian philosophy, which did not revive till the

Fourth period.—In this period the Grecian philosophy re-appeared in the form of mysticism or supernaturalism. This revival goes by the name of "Neo-Platonism," being mostly founded on the interpretation of Plato's writings. It lasted from 200—500 A. D. when it yielded to the ever-powering influence of Christianity. Now philosophy as an independent science ceased to exist, and theology filled its place till the 16th century, when it was again revived.

Now the learned Lecturer proceeded to describe the doctrines of some of the Philosophers before Socrates such as Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Heracleitos, Anazagoras, and Empedocles. Their opinions were treated in detail, and now and then compared with the Vedantic and Zoroastrian Philosophies, Thales who was born in 640 B. C. and who died in 550 B. C. believed that "water was the primary cause of all things, the Beginning and End of all existence."

Anaximander believed in a primary matter free of all qualities, what the Hindus call 'nirgun,' out of which all things were produced by means of an eternal motion. Anaximinies made air the primary cause of all things, and believed that all things, were produced either by 'attenuation' or 'condensation."

The learned Professor dwelt largely on the views and opinions of Heracleitos, whom he called one of the greatest philosophers that Greece ever produced. Dr. Haug quoted a good many oracular sentences of this philosopher, and interpreted them. The ancient writers called Heracleitos, Heracleitos the dark, the obscure, because of the obscurity and darkness of his style. His doctrine was that there was a Fire, all-pervading and continually in the most rapid motion, and out of this fire proceeded all things. The elements were nothing more than the transformations of this fire. The works of this philosopher are extant in fragments. His system of philosophy bears a striking resemblance to that of Zoroaster, and especially in the following opinions. The whole universe, says the philosopher, subsists on the contrarieties running against each other. There are two powers, the acting and the counter-acting, or (as Zoroaster says) the good and evil.

The following celebrated sentence is from the same philosopher:—

"War, says Heracleitos, is the Father of all things."

Homer, therefore, deserves a severe rebuke for detesting war, and wishing it to disappear from the world, for without any discord there were no concord, no harmony; without contrariety, no process of life. All would perish.

"The Eternal Fire" of Heracleitos is called by him by various names. He calls it, God, Zeus, Necessity, Fate, ('heimarmene'). His gods and men are placed on the same level. He said, "men are mortal gods, and gods are immortal men, living the death of man, and dying the life of man." This obscure saying was thus interpreted by the learned lecturer. He said, the soul before it enters the human body is a god, during the time of its abode in that body it is a man, and after its liberation from that body it becomes a god again. With regard to Idolatry the philosopher said, "They address prayers to idols just as one would undertake to speak to a house, not knowing which are gods and which heroes."

Dr. Haug observed that this belief in the all-pervading fire is a doctrine both of Vedantism and Zend Avesta In the Veda this Fire is called "Vaishvanara." Now the lecturer took up Anaxagoras, the friend of Pericles, 500 B. C. This philosopher was imprisoned and greatly persecuted on the charge of atheism, because he believed that the sun was a stone, the moon an earth, miracles natural phenomina, and the stories of Hamer's gods merely allegories and fictions. His friend Pericles got him liberated. He then went to his birth-place Klazomene in Asia Minor. Anaxagoras believed in no 'material' cause. His was the 'spiritual,' what he called 'nus' (intellect,) or what the Brahamins call 'Buddhi.' Separate from 'nus,' he believed, was a primary matter, extant in the shape of endless smallest particles called 'Atoms.' Once upon a time these atoms were set into a rotatory motion by 'nus'—this motion created the world, and the same impetus now upholds or regulates it. In the same theory the Freethinkers of England believed.

Now the learned professor, in conclusion, directed the attention of his audience to Empedocles of Sicily, 450 B. C. This philosopher was greatly respected by his people. Dr. Haug called him a great 'Sadhu' (a saint) and compared him with the Dayanesh-wur of Alundi. It is reported that Empedocles wrought many miracles. He called himself a god.

His doctrines were very much like those of Anaxagoras. We believed in the existence of a primary matter in the shape of four elements. He substituted a duality of 'moving Powers' called 'Love' and 'Hatred,' or 'the Attractive' and 'the Repulsive Powers.' He believed in the pre-existence of men. He said, men were god-like, but they lost their happiness because of sin, and to atone for their sins they were sent to this world, and when their iniquities were blotted out, they would again be permitted to their primitive state. The transmigration of souls was known to him, in all the details of the Brahmanical doctrines about it.

Dr. Haug's next Lecture comes off on the 15th instant, when the learned lecturer hopes to take up the remaining Philosophers down to Socrates, namely Demokritos, Pythagoras, Xenophanes, Parmenides, and Zeno.

We strongly recommend the Lecture-room be changed, as it is not large enough to hold such a crowded audience.—*Id.*

WE are happy to say that the arrangements for beginning the erection of a new church in Poona are nearly completed, and that there is some hope the first stone may be laid during the present month, before the departure of His Excellency the Governor. The site chosen is the large compound in from (and eastward) of the Post-office, and near the tank.

We have been favored with a sight of the plans, and can safely say that the new church promises to be a beautiful structure. The plan includes an area ninety feet by thirty, with apsidal ending towards the east. The ridge of the loof will be sixty feet high; and the style is second pointed, or decorated Gothic. A tower will be added; and the whole is so planned as to allow of its being enlarged in future times (if circumstances admit) according to designs which will make it a large and finer church, we believe, than any now existing in India.—*Id.*

REVERTING to Mr. Howard's Lecture on the Suez Canal, and taking up the thread of his discourse at the point where we left off in our last, we observe that he stated that the Commission, of whose investigations M. de St. Hilaire is the historian, arrived in Alexandria during the Crimean war at the end of 1855, which will account for there being no representative from Russia appointed to it, and prefaced their labours by studying the geology of the coast. At Cairo they paid their compliments to Lord Canning, who was then on his way to take up the tremendous responsibilities of his office as Governor General of India. In December 1855 they met at Suez, where they carefully examined the harbour, and came to the conclusion that it was in all respects suitable to form the head of the Canal. To obtain the necessary depth, it was found necessary to carry jetties over the shelving shore to 5,000 or 6,000 feet into the sea. These jetties have however, been since superseded by a plan of clearing and enlarging a natural channel which has been discovered bordered by sand banks and running from Suez to the present anchorage. From Suez the Commission followed the clear traces of the ancient Canal, the dimensions of which astonished them. It must have been 120 to 200 feet broad, and the retaining embankments from 20 to 30 feet high. The presence of large deposits of salt and of shells in vast quantities analogous to species actually existing in the Red Sea and Mediterranean, proved to their satisfaction that at some remote time the two seas communicated and the isthmus was covered with water. The Bitter Lakes, at which they arrived after four days' march, were found to be sufficiently deep throughout their length to admit the Canal without further dredging. The basin of the Bitter Lakes no doubt at one time formed part of the Red Sea. The Arabs relate that the holy cities of Mecca and Medina having revolted, the Sultan who then reigned in Egypt, in order to punish them by cutting off their supplies from the valley of the Nile, blocked up the communication between the basin and Suez. This explains the gradual drying up the hollow which was formerly the last lagune of the Red Sea.

A second important basin, the Lake of Timsah, which is to form the inner harbour of the canal, was next visited. This hollow is filled by the waters of the Nile. On its banks are ruins which were pronounced to be those of Rhamsis, the city mentioned in the Old Testament as one of the stages of the Hebrew Exodus. On this hypothesis we must place the passage of the Red Sea through the Bitter Lakes. At Rhamsis the Commission found, besides numerous fragments, a *basso relevo* in granite covered with hieroglyphics. The embankments of the old canal were plainly traceable, and the silt of the Nile was abundant. It is curious to group together in one's mind, said the learned lecturer, the three eras through which this region has passed—the traces of ancient art, commerce and population—the absolute silence and solitude which appeared almost painful to the Commission in 1856—and the new French life and bustle which greeted a tourist at Timsah at the end of last year. Between the basins of the Bitter Lakes and Timsah a ridge of rising ground called from a ruined temple the Serapener, which must be excavated for the new canal.

There next march brought the Commission to the important watershed El-Gisr, which they term the Senil. Mr. Howard here observed that he had not examined the evidence for this identification, nor was he sure, had M. de Lesseps, who nevertheless permits himself to trace the Exodus and explain its mysterious record with an assumption of perfect knowledge which reminds one of a clever schoolboy, not old enough to understand the difficulties of the subject he talks of so glibly. Here a cutting of upwards of 60 feet deep was found to be necessary. The length of this heavy work would be eight miles. To digress for a moment, it is necessary to state that it is here chiefly that the canal will be in danger of filling up from the moving sands. M. de Lesseps however ridicules these apprehensions. His Engineers have on each side of the cutting placed a palisade of stakes which he hopes will arrest the sand and form in time two parallel natural embankments and effectually protect the excavation. That all alarm on this head is groundless he argues from the existence of the large lagunes of Menzaleh, Timsah, and the Bitter Lakes, in the very line of the Canal. It would be difficult, or impossible, he admits, to maintain a work of this kind in the heart of the desert where great sand-storms take place, but the isthmus itself is free from these visitations.

On the 27th December the Commission encamped near ruins identified as those of an ancient city which is called Migdol in the Old Testament, and which was known to the Greeks as Magdolus. Here they were on the marshy banks of Menzaleh, a vast mere, the abode of pelicans and wildfowl, which they did not leave till they reached Pelasiam. The reputation of the bay of Pelasiam has always been very bad. *Pelos* in Greek means mud. *Tineh*, the Arabic name of the same locality, has the same force. So has the Hebrew, *Sug*; and the Arabs justify these etymologies by reporting that the sea is here perilous in shifting its sands unnavigable from the mud which its waters hold in solution. When Pompey disembarked on this coast to meet his death, the traitor Achillas according to Plutarch, invited him to take his boat, on the pretext that the sea was full of mud and sand banks. But here also the experiment dissipated the terrors of tradition. Large deposits of Nile mud were indeed found, but they were on the *landward* side of the narrow sand-ridge which forms the coast. The sea itself was limpid—M. de St. Hilaire bathed in it—and the bottom near the shore hard and clean sand. The explorations of the Commission ended at this point, and they embarked for Alexandria on board the Egyptian frigate *Nile*.

It was resolved, the learned lecturer went on to observe, to construct the embouchure of the canal at the old Saitic Tanitic mouth of the Nile running from S. W. to N.E. It was to be protected by two jetties, of which the northern was to be protracted for 3,000 yards to where the sea was five fathoms in depth. The southern pier was to run out to a depth of four fathoms. This scheme has since been altered, however, the embouchure of the canal being carried more to the West. The Commission were greatly elated at the success of their survey. For the great part of the route excavation would be wholly or partially superseded by the hollow actually formed by the isthmus, and the cuttings, however, heavy, would not appear formidable to an age which had seen the whole of Europe intersected by Railways. Considerable reductions could be effected on the cost estimated in the *avant projét*, especially as regarded the jetties at Suez and Pelasiam, the length of which had been exaggerated by the Egyptian Engineers. A rough report was presented to the Viceroy a few days after the return of the Commissioners to Alexandria. This document stated that "the direct canal from Suez to Pelasiam is the only solution of the problem, and that there is no other practical means of joining the Red Sea to the Mediterranean; that the execution of the canal is easy, and its success certain; that the two ports at Suez and Pelasiam offer only ordinary difficulties, that of Suez opening on a spacious and safe anchorage, accessible at all times, which have four fathoms water at 1,600 yards from the shore,—that of Pelasiam being placed at a spot where there is also four fathoms water, at 2,300 yards." Finally, it was stated that "the expense would not exceed the 200,000,000 of francs (£8,000,000 sterling) estimated by the Egyptian

repinement in the matter is surprisingly illustrative of the danger of "giving reasons" for the indulgence of our inclinations. The government is not ashamed to address the flimsy and oft-exposed fallacy that the money having been subscribed for a given object, cannot be diverted to any other. In that case it never ought to have been received, for a gracious Providence had removed the scourge and relieved the suffering before the money could be got together and transmitted for a "special object" which no longer existed; and a perfect answer to the sophism as to an unalterable specific purpose is found in the fact that after nearly two years the money, now so sadly needed in England, is lying at interest unapplied in India. When Sir William Cubitt refused to receive back the first £10,000 he had two excellent reasons for his refusal—first, the difficulty of returning ten thousand pounds to a hundred thousand subscribers; and second, that they did not then especially need its return. But no reasonable man will doubt what would now be the response of the overwhelming majority of those subscribers to a long pausad necessity could they be appealed to, and we trust that before this time some such call is on the way from England as shall release our government from the present painful pressure upon their tender conscience. Sir William Cubitt's dictum is the bond which keeps an ample store from the parched lips of famishing mothers, from the outstretched hands of hungry "bairns" of patient men, Englishmen, suffering from trans-Atlantic frenzy in those northern counties of ours, whilst native capitalists enriched by their calamity look up their hoards out of the key of inconsiderate Collectors and "the powers that be" split straws over the division that is still to come, of the idle treasure. The end of September is at hand and it will be the depth of winter,—an English winter after a short harvest!—before the voice of his third successor, whoever he may be, can speak equal force to loose the bond and restore to England the loan of her adversity the rich harvest, of her generosity in more auspicious hours. India, rule for the Indians, has no mind to help England, as witness the subscription lists in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund; and failing the independent action of this government we hope to hear England calling promptly for the much-needed return of what is honestly due in every sense her own.

INTERVENTION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From the Madras Times, Sept. 25.)

Into whatever company one goes, the great American question is sure to come up; and every voice expresses its regret at the continuance of the struggle, and the seemingly unfortunate circumstances which, combined with the reluctance of our statesmen to interfere, prevent an effectual interposition of the great European States to put down the quarrel. The means universally pointed out by which this may be done is recognition of the South by England and the other great powers. Without at all being desirous of reflecting upon our friends in Madras, we may in explanation of the marvel, take advantage of the universally received opinion, that what is usually styled the *pensive* public is the best possible example of an unthinking animal. This cry for recognition has resounded not only here, but at home; in the drawing room and the ball-room; in the reception and by the fireside: nay more, it has penetrated the sacred precincts of Parliament; for there, again and again, have metropolitan members and the other more foolish units of that great assembly, baited ministers with the enquiry as to when they would recognize the Confederates; and when, equally frequently, the authorities have avowed their intention not to do so yet, our long tongued representatives have most coolly washed their hands of American blood, and liberally placed the, to their ideas, ensanguined liquid, together with all the most real effusion beyond the sea, upon the backs of the Cabinet; and then invited all the world to come and see their sinful condition.

But Palmerston and Gladstone, Persigny and Brunow, are men of like passions with ourselves, not a bit more desirous to wade from their duties to their dinners through seas of blood; and the very fact that they have not adopted this so easy way of stilling the war, should have made men think whether the cry they were making so loudly, was really a sensible one. We may frankly state what all thinking men have long known to be true, that recognition can have no more influence upon the conclusion of the war, than a bucket of water would upon Mount Vesuvius. The plain meaning of the word entirely contradicts anything active as the result. Politically the meaning is, that those nations which have been universally acknowledged as exercising sovereign power, and as being amenable to the rules of international law, acknowledge that another nation which, as yet, has not obtained these privileges, or come under these responsibilities, is now worthy of holding up its head as one of the family, of course on the same condition, of international law. In no single instance has the term ever been employed in any other sense.

One of the first rules of the law of nations is, that any one may go to war with any other, without any third power having the right to interfere, unless there be for it individually, as that question, from general or constructive cause, some active reason of sufficient force as to have produced war if the two contending nations had been at peace. The great object of those who cry for recognition is a speedy peace, but it is evident from the above that its only effect would be to strengthen the conflict, and place other powers altogether out of the scene of action. The North and South are fighting. We may think the occasion trivial, but that also gives no right to interfere, for the law assumes that so great, so destructive, and so responsible a means as war would not be adopted by either party, unless in their opinion the cause was of still greater importance. Recognize the South and immediately we acknowledge all this, and at the same time bind ourselves *not to interfere*. At present we have every right to ask for mercy, to propose arbitration, to represent uselessness, to beg forgiveness; for the very nature of the quarrel, the parent with the child, the strong with the weak, the elder brother with him whom he should deeply love and care for, at once raises all these feelings in the breast; but make them strangers, put them on an equality, and why should we add a third to the dispute already complicated enough with two.

Take a common illustration, and we must bear in mind that this is precisely the view of the law; we are going along the street, and there is a big strong man fighting one who appears altogether less than a match for him, we see him knocking down and most cruelly using his foe. Our blood boils within us, we cry "shame, thame upon the big coward," we ourselves force our way to the parties, and endeavour to separate them, perhaps getting no small number of blows ourselves. But we are doing our duty, and he must be less than a man who would not do the same. But suppose, as we reach the spot, we are told it is Heenan and Sayers fighting of their own accord, and with a full knowledge of the dangers of the meeting, for the champion belt, for all honor and power for the future. We do not interfere then, on the contrary we cry shame with an equal good will, against the man who would interfere. Let them fight their battle out, and all honor to the victor.

This latter is exactly the position into which recognition would place us. Let us see how history confirms this idea. Some of the elders amongst us can well remember the Greek insurrection against the Turks, when Lord Byron went to lay his bones at Missolonghi. The unanimous feeling of the British people was for Hellas; and volunteers without number joined the undisciplined army of the patriots Public meetings, subscriptions, appeals in Parliament, and a state of the most intense excitement everywhere, proved the urgent desire of the country to assist in the good work of driving the Turks from the land of Homer and Demosthenes. But did England recognize the rebels? Far from it. The ministry knew better. At length the massacre at Scio curdled the blood of Europe. Every honorable feeling was aroused and Sir Edward Codrington avenged the murder, and settled the war in Navarino Bay, before, be it noticed, the least official acknowledgment of the Greeks had even been hinted at. If such had taken place, Greece would be Turkish still. Again, in the great war of the South American Republics with Spain, the views of the great majority of the British people were equally unanimous. Loans were contracted for, many of them to be afterwards shamefully neglected in repayment, volunteer corps went publicly from London and other ports—Lord Cochrane commanded the rebel navy, and in short every thing was done that could show the nation's sympathies; but recognition did not take place till years after every Spaniard had left the country, and time had shown that the native government was capable of holding its own, both against internal and external foes. Nor can recognition of both parties prevent war. Austria, France and Sardinia had for ages been represented at St. James's, but still Magenta, Palestio and Solferino humbled the pride of the first. We recognized the French Republic of 1848, but did not thereby gain any right to prevent, alter, or avenge the *coup d'etat*; or even publicly receive Cavaignac, Lamartine, Louis Blanc, or O'Dillon Barrot upon their flight to England. We recognized Francis of Naples, but that did not compel us to send him a single ship or soldier to assist him against Garibaldi. But we need not go on. The fact is self-evident. Those who are crying out so lustily for they know not what, are in reality baiting the authorities to compel them to do that which would undo all that is so ardently desired.

WASTE LANDS AND NATIVE RIGHTS.

(From the Friend of India, Sept. 18.)

When discussing Sir Charles Wood's despatch on the subject of land tenures a month ago we said "its evils will be neutralised only if its provisions are disregarded"—"the Government of India should prefer to be guided by its own experience rather than by Sir C. Wood's ignorance." His experience in Assam has added breadth to that liberal and statesmanlike policy which the cotton crisis, his visit to England and the views of such colleagues as Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing, supported by enlightened public opinion, led him to adopt in 1860. The result is seen in Rules which are as liberal as they possibly dare be under Sir C. Wood's despatch, and perhaps even more in the fact that the most obstructive of all bodies since the extinction of the Military Board, the Bengal Board of Revenue, has actually shown such vigour as to call on revenue officers for reports on the value of the waste lands in their jurisdictions within *ten* days. We confess this little fact gives us more hope for Bengal than almost any event since Sir J. P. Grant's departure. The Board that could summon energy enough to issue such an order, may not be too exhausted by the effort to let the public know the result within some time short of six months after the receipt of the reports. Lord Canning must have slandered the five officials who are paid far better than the Prime Minister and Lord Chancellor for disseminating every authority above and below them, whom he told the public that he would not allow them to have anything to say in the matter of waste lands.

Mr. Beadon's Rules, which came into force yesterday, jealously protect native rights, as is just. The uny assessed lands to be sold are only those "which no right of proprietorship or exclusive occupancy is known to exist or to have existed and to be capable of revival." The extent of each lot is limited to 3,000 acres, but Government may sanction a larger assignment to one purchaser. "Ordinarily" the upset price will be five shillings an acre, and the only exceptions to this are special cases in which "the Collector, with the sanction of the Commissioner, may put a higher upset price on any lot, provided that the upset price shall in no case exceed 10 Rupees an acre." The ignorance or overreaching avarice of revenue officials trained to believe that the alienation of one inch of land from the State is an evil, will be prevented by the provision that waste land will be reserved only in the case "of grazing and forest land, of land for the growth of firewood near towns and stations, of building sites, parks, recreation grounds, and the like, and of land required for other special purposes." A list of these for once energetic Board of Revenue is preparing for publication. All applications for land are to be made to the Collector, whose rejection of prior claims to any plot, when approved by the Commissioner, is final. In the case of proof that such claims are well-grounded, the Commissioner will reject the application for purchase and then —and this is the only unintelligible and unfair part of the Rules—"the amount deposited as cost of survey will be forfeited." We do not see why an applicant should be thus fined for ignorance of claims of which the State should warn him before he deposits any money. If no such claims exist, the auction purchaser on paying one-tenth of the price and all costs of survey, advertisement and sale, shall receive a Deed—which the new active Board of Revenue is to prepare—signed by the Collector "conveying to him the lot, in full hereditary and transferable proprietary right, free for ever from all demand on account of land revenue, but subject nevertheless to all general taxes and local rates imposed by law, and to any other claim whether of the Government or otherwise that may have been or may hereafter be established in any Court of competent jurisdiction." The question now arises, can the public trust the Government? Deceived once after a fashion that in mercantile intercourse would cause the deceiver to be looked upon as a doubtful character, how do the public know that Sir C. Wood will not upset these rules again, and Lord Elgin once more kiss the rod that smites him?

The phrase "rights capable of revival" will cause less annoyance to the public and the State in Bengal than elsewhere. Few passages of Sir C. Wood's obstructive despatch shew so much ignorance as that in which he wishes to appear as scrupulously respecting native rights of occupancy, and maintaing them against Lord Canning's arbitrary illegality. In his 15th paragraph he supports the right of a cultivator to land which he has abandoned for years, and from which he has emigrated to a distant village. As he says in other places in Lower Bengal and the ryotwarry provinces, this passage must apply chiefly to the Central and the North-Western Provinces. No argument could appear more specious in the eyes of English readers, but none could be more untenable and more unfair. Protection of the rights of natives is too noble a policy, and is associated with too many honored names, for us to allow any political charlatan of the day to use its great watch-word in presumptuous ignorance, or to pervert it to gratify personal ends.

The theory that the cultivators of land have any right in the land, beyond that conferred by their tenancy contract, is one that has been assumed rather than proved, and even the supporters of the theory differ as to the details of the rights it would confer. Under Mr. Thomason's Settlement Rules, which have been embodied and added to in the Rent Law Act X., continuous possession for twelve years constitutes a heritable right of occupancy, and bars an arbitrary enhancement of rent. But Mr. Thomason nowhere stated that these rights existed anterior to his Settlement; he created them on political grounds, to protect the cultivator from oppression and rackrenting. The Oudh Government with wider and maturer views, saw that in a thinly populated country the cultivator will know his own value, and need not fear competition; hence in the present Settlement Rules the "hereditary cultivator" is unknown, and tenancy is left to be settled by the law of supply and demand. No one but Sir C. Wood could fail to perceive the meaning and importance of this step. It was left to him to retrograde further even than Lord Canning had progressed; to alter Mr. Thomason's expediency-law into a maxim of indefeasible right, and to start the preposterous theory that once a tenant is always a tenant, and that (not twelve years continuous possession, but) past possession, with no limitation as to its minimum period, creates a right which cannot be avoided by abandonment of the land, or by failure to pay the rent, or by removal to a distant country.

If there is any foundation for this sweeping proposition, it must be found either in written law, or in recorded precedent; but we do not hesitate to assert that no such authority for it can be adduced. Laws passed by ourselves do not apply, for they refer only to settled land, that is, not to Waste Lands, which, exhypothesi, have never been settled. Even the right of occupancy which our laws confer in settled lands is barred by abandonment of the land for one year, unless the cultivator is willing to pay the usual rent for the fields he has deserted, which Sir C. Wood would hardly expect from his protégés. Under the Mahommedan Empire no law upheld the rights of the cultivator against the zemindar or interfered in any way to check the absolute power of the latter. Even the zemindar had no permanent tenure. The settlement was annual, and the amil had legal authority to put in any one he chose. Historical precedent, without a single exception, points to the maxim that no right existed independently and separate from might. No instance can be quoted where the eviction of a tenant is spoken of as an unjust or even an uncommon act. Whatever rights, beyond those of mere tenancy, the cultivator possessed, were either extorted from the weakness of the zemindar, or were granted on account of the social, religious, or military influence of the tenant. That is, they were all free gifts from the zemindar, and were due either to his veneration, his affection, his gratitude, or his fear. Tested by this rule, even Mr. Thomason's theory of inferior rights falls through. He held that the existence of certain proprietary rights, inferior to those possessed by the zemindar, proved that their holders were the former proprietors who had been dispossessed by the zemindar. But it is simply impossible to conceive a man, under the Mogul reign, buying or seizing a village, and granting to the former proprietors certain lands at nominal rates out of a respect for their abstract rights, and as a confession of his unjust usurpation. To put the theory into a concrete form, is its best *reductio ad absurdum*.

If then neither Law nor Precedent afford a basis for Sir C. Wood's hypothesis of rights, on what foundation does it rest? He says "it is consistent with the feelings and habits of the people." Have we "came twelve thousand miles" to hear this set up as an argument for an unjustifiable claim? Suttee and human sacrifices are "consistent with the habits and feelings" of some classes of natives, yet we hardly respect them. The same defence might be pleaded for shooting landlords in Ireland, for falsifying despatches in America, for destroying liberty in France. All uneducated people have strange ideas of proprietorship, and a cultivator's claim to land long abandoned, is far more unreasonable and contrary to law than the English countryman's notion that pheasants and hares ought to be public property.

It is in vain to carry out such a theory as this, so irrational, so illegal, and so one-sided, that the great act of our dead Governor-General is hampered, political dissatisfaction engendered, and the welfare of the country retarded.

ENGLISH PRESS.

WHAT CAN THE DISTRESSED OPERATIVES DO?

(From the Times, September 2.)

There are few points on which the manufacturing North so often claims, without proving, a superiority over the agricultural South as the capacity for administration. The vast establishments of the North, their multitudes of people, their stupendous mechanical power, their wealth, their enterprise, all naturally encourage the belief that, if anywhere, in the Country Palatine, the West Riding, and the Coal and Iron districts is to be found the heart of governing people, of founding institutions, framing laws, ruling the fierce democracy, and dictating measures at a difficult crisis. Are not the men here? Are there not masters? Have they not made all you see around? It was they who made the barren wilderness to smile, and covered the dreary hill-side with life, and work, and joy. No doubt, there is evidence of immense moral power and worth in such a spectacle. This is what one sees, and what one must believe. But there is something more asserted, which is not seen, and for which we have still to look for the proof. It is the claim that the men who have enriched and peopled Lancashire must therefore have the high political qualities that are necessary for the government of nations and the world. The qualities are known to be rare and insecurable; yet, surely, they ought to be possessed by men whose lives are spent in simplifying machinery, in economizing power, in checking fraud and waste, and in managing the mighty processes that begin with the huge boiler and end with ten thousand fingers, or that begin with the cotton-tree and end in the clothing of half the human race. Yet they are not. It is almost idle to ask the reason when the fact is so flagrant. But the world is not a factory; nor are all its inhabitants spinners and weavers. There are things which this material philosophy dreams not of, and never will dream of. The proof is now at home—at the very door of the millowner. So long as the cotton carts rumbled day after day through the gateway of the mill, and so long as the carts daily returned to the station with their various freights of cotton goods in every imaginable texture and colour, all was well. The fingers came, and the mouths were fed, and the bodies were clothed; and the millowner could look at his mill, his gear, and his workpeople with the proud satisfaction that what was his good was also theirs. But the cotton no longer comes, the factory is still, the fingers are idle, the people are starving; and if there is one person in the whole world who does not know what to do, who says not a word, and makes no sign, it is the millowner.

The operatives themselves are not more helpless than might be expected. Few people, indeed, do know what to do when their special occupation is absolutely gone. A farm labourer out of work is in a very bad case. A frozen-out gardener is a familiar emblem of distress. A clergyman without duty makes a sorry figure; so does a discharged soldier, and even a sailor left high and dry. What can a collier do, or, indeed, anybody else, accustomed to depend on mere leg-work, hand-work, or any other bodily exercise? But millowners are not men, they are masters; they are called Cotton Lords; they possess the ear of the country; they have many a joke at the class of country gentlemen to which they aspire, and with whom they must their families will be for a millennium at least. At such a crisis they have no right to claim an immunity. We all look to them to say what is to be done. They ought to be able to tell us what kind of work their discharged work-people can do; what work will pay at least for the working; where relief may be obtained, and how it may be distributed with most thrift and effect. We at this distance may send our money, and may offer to take some Lancashire girls into domestic service. Possibly we may send a little relief in kind. But it has always been maintained with much force, and, no doubt, some truth, that we in the South have not the least idea of the sturdy, vigorous, independent, self-confiding Northern nature. We only know the poor Southern labourer, with his hand to his cap before everything in the shape of a gentleman. The Southern ignorance of the North has been dinned into us till we accept the reproach. Grant it. There is a want of common understanding between the North and the South. Why, then, do not the Lancashire millowners take the lead, and set going a proper system for the collection and administration of relief, and for the suitable employment of the people? Should the system want money, our readers have only to refer to our correspondence from Blackburn, and they will find that there is an abundance of that article on the spot. The soil is rich, but the quarter rotten both and the alluvial deposit deep. It will take a great deal of crushing, and washing, and digging, and boring, and reducing, and every other process to get at the heart of the Lancashire millowners. They sit as still as their own machinery, and as cold as their own boilers; or they are gone off nobody knows where. Anyhow, there is no help in them. A few noblemen and country gentlemen are sitting in committee, and holding out their hands to receive whatever the weaker natures of the South may contribute to send them; but the great Cotton Lords have disappeared with their own cotton.

Now, there is Mr. Bright. He is a great man at Rochdale, and has a scope for administrative powers, if he has them, and wishes to show them. At Rochdale the work will be easy; for the cotton manufacture is not so exclusively the industry of that place as it is elsewhere. There are not yet three times as many paupers there now as there were last year, and the Poor Law is not yet breaking down under the demands made upon it. But Rochdale might at least be made a pattern for the rest of the country. Mr. Bright, who can be eloquent upon war expenditure, and other vain and unprofitable investments, might prove his power by an overwhelming appeal to the consciences of the Lancashire millionaires, who are sending driblets of 20*l.* or 50*l.* to the Relief Committees. He might organize some plan by which the operatives might do some suitable work for barely sufficient wages, without incurring the loathed stigma of pauperism, and without toil and exposure unsuited to their habits and frames. In the agricultural districts it happens several times in the life of every landowner that the whole system collapses. The weather, the markets, everything at once is against the farmer, who can pay no rent and employ no labour. In this occasion everything falls back as it were on the landlord, who is receiving no rent, but, so long as he has the land, has at least credit. At every emergency it is the saying of the farmer that "they that have the property must do what's wanted." They must pay taxes; they must virtually pay the rates; they must employ the poor; they must do everything. In point of fact, they do; and many a landowner has thus incurred embarrassments from which he has never recovered, even though he has improved his property and won the hearts of his people. But it is in this school that political qualities are learnt. The men who stick to the tenants and labourers for richer for poorer, for better for worse, all through life's trials, and who supply the money, the credit, the wit, the patience the resources wanting to an inferior condition, are in training for statesmen. Their position at home is the position of their country, and by governing their estates well they learn to become the rulers of a great, various, and changeful empire.

HOW SKIMPOLE'S WIFE GOT BACK HER CRINOLINE IN AN UP-COUNTRY STATION.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I have the pleasure to send you the following notes, which may be useful to any of your readers who may be about to proceed into the mofussil.

I was staying with a married friend of mine who resides in an up-country military station, when one morning the lady of the house not making her usual early appearance, I enquired the cause, and ascertained that a native had effected a burglarious entry upon the premises, and had carried off an article of her attire called crinoline.

The perpetrator of this outrage was seen by the domestics leaving the premises, but deponent sayeth not whether he wore the garment, or simply held it in his hand; however, he was recognised to be one Mahdeo, of a village heard by.

My friend and host informed me that it was not etiquette to obtain justice excepting through what he termed a channel, I believe, he added a "*regular channel*," but he set down and indited the following epistle.

My Dear Tomlin,—A rascal has broken into my house during the night and robbed me, please have the fellow up and give him a couple of dozen, and oblige.—Yours sincerely, Jeremia Skimpole.

To the Bazar Master.

This missive brought the functionary to the spot, who, when he heard the mode of the outrage, and the nature and gender of the property removed, suggested that the perpetrator must be a Kunjar, or fowl-seller; as he had, he said, observed maternal hens placed under a machine similar to the article described; but being put right on this point, he proposed to proceed to the village at once, and claim the assistance of the police pattell to take the culprit red-handed; this idea was rejected at once, as contrary to the code of up-country etiquette, which forbade any movement except through 'channels;' therefore the matter was put in train as follow:

From Lieut. Jeremiah Skimpole,
To the Adjutant H.M.'s 35th N. I.

Sir,—I have the honor to report for the information of the officer commanding the regiment, that my house was burglariously entered last night, and my wife's crinoline feloniously removed, and I have the honor therefore to request that the Bazar Master be called on to punish the offender.—I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. Skimpole, Lt. H.M.'s 35th N. I."

From the Officer commanding H.M.'s 35th N. I.
To the Bazar Master.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward a letter in original, to be returned after perusal, and request you will punish the parties to blame, reporting the result to me.—I have the honor to be Sir, your most obedient servant,

Thomas Bumpkins, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding H.M.'s 35th Regt. N. I.

"From the Bazar Master,
To the Deputy Magistrate.

The Bazar Master presents his compliments and requests the Deputy Magistrate will be good enough to take the requisite steps in the case referred to in the enclosed letters; by depositions also sent, it will be seen that the supposed offender is Mahdeo, a resident of Jalgaum, about half a mile from the cantonment boundary.

From the Deputy Magistrate, to the Bazar Master.

Intimating that the case has been handed over to the Magistrate of the Zillah.

From the Magistrate to the Superintendent of District Police.

Handing over the case for the requisite steps.

From the Superintendent of Police to the Mamlutdar.

Handing over the case for immediate search for the crinoline, and if necessary for the apprehension of Mahdeo.

From the Mamlutdar, to the Superintendent of Police.

Enquiring what crinolines are?

Reply From Superintendent of Police "that they are articles of female attire for the proper display of a full skirt; but one only is mentioned in the depositions."

From the Mamlutdar to the Superintendent of Police reporting an early search, aided by the village authorities, and that nothing of the description given was found; reporting further that Mahdeo never left the village on the night in question, that he was engaged carding cotton for the pattell, who also sat with him the whole time, corroborated by twenty-three credible witnesses.

Endorsed to the Collector and Magistrate.
Enclosed to the Deputy Collector.
Endorsed to the Bazar Master.

Forwarded with a letter beginning and ending "I have the honour" to the Officer commanding H.M.'s 35th Regiment N. I.

Forwarded for perusal with the following letter to Lieutenant Skimpole from the Adjutant.

Sir,—I am directed by the Officer commanding the regiment to convey to you his entire disapproval of the course which you have thought proper to take, which has entailed so much needless trouble; and I am directed also to point out the great want of attention you have displayed to the separate heads of Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and Appendix three of Jamieson's Code, heading Correspondence; you having left a margin only 2½ inches instead of 3 inches: I am to observe that any repetition of such conduct will meet with his serious displeasure.—I have the Honor to be Sir, your obedient servant,

Jonas Pumpkins, Lieut. and Adjt.

You would fancy, Mr. Editor, the matter ended here; but no, there sits Mrs. Skimpole before me in full plenitude of skirt amply displayed; and she disclosed to me that Mahdeo had brought back the crinoline, and she also added in confidence, she had a decided preference to it over the old-fashioned bustle; which she had conceived a prejudice against ever since she witnessed a lady detected surreptitiously smuggling tobacco in such a structure; Mahdeo feeling the valueless nature of the acquisition to himself, and preferring the national costume for his wife, brought back the article to its owner —admitting that he was aware of the mighty power set in motion against him, but he was a poor man; and having received two rupees, went away happy.

And now for the climax as gleaned from the following:

From Lt. Skimpole to the Adjutant, reporting that the thief had of his own accord restored the property stolen from his house.

From the Adjutant to Lt. Skimpole.

Sir,—I am desired by the commanding Officer to return your letter, intimating that it is, in the highest degree, inexpedient to re-agitate a matter already disposed of by him; and to express astonishment at your attempting to do so. I am also directed to convey to you the following remarks:—

The Officer commanding the regiment has to observe with deep regret in regard to Lt. Skimpole, that that Officer's conduct will, if not altered, entail the most serious consequence upon him.

"The commanding Officer regrets to have to censure that Officer for a second time, in so short a space of time, and he warns him that the course pursued by him is in the highest degree subversive of good order and military discipline.—I have the honor to be, Sir your most obedient servant,

Jonas Pumpkins, Lt. and Adjt.

That is how Skimpole's wife got back her crinoline up-country.—I remain, Mr. Editor, your faithfully,

Insane.

Cogreapoor, Sept. 24, 1862.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEWIS, WEBB & Co's
WORCESTERSHIRE MALT VINEGAR
PICKLES
• CONTAIN NO COPPER.

NOTICE.—Supplies of the above Pickles and of the celebrated British Sauce sent direct to the Trade or through our Agents in Bombay Messrs. Macnee & Co.

LEWIS, WEBB & Co., Worcester.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MILITARY BOOKS RECENT ADDITIONS.

AIDE Memoire d'infanterie, par Le General Lelouterel, 32mo. sewed ..... Rs. 2 0
BUNBURY'S (Colonel) Recollections of a Veteran. 3 vols. 8vo., cloth 20 0
DRAYSON'S (Capt.) Military Engineering and Sketching 3 0
DRESS Regulations Royal Artillery 0 8
FITZROY'S (Colonel) H. B. Field Service, new edition 5 12
FIELD Exercises in Hindustani 6 0
HAND BOOK Dictionary of Military Science, &c. &c., oblong limp 2 4
MACLAREN'S (A.) Gymnastic Exercises 1 4
MALTON'S (Capt.) Company and Battalion Drill illustrated, new edition, 1862 ..... 7 0
MALTON'S (Capt.) Light Infantry Drill 1 8
MITCHELL'S (Captain) System of Forming Squares 0 8
SEPARATE General Orders 6 0
SIMONS (Captain) Leading Principles of Gunnery, 12mo. cloth 3 0
SQUAD Book 1 8
STUARTS (Lieut.) History of Infantry 1 4
TROUBRIDGE (Colonel) Diagrams Battalion Drill 5 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.
The No. for OCTOBER is now ready.

CUTHBERT DAVIDSON:
HIS WORK AND HIS REWARD.
TO GHANSIE, VIA JOULARIA AND THE PASS OF ISLAMABAD.
IN CONTINUATION OF THE
HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE CENTRAL INDIA CAMPAIGN.
Sir EDRYN NUDD ASSUMES COMMAND.
(This Tale commenced with Volume III., and contains the most authentic record yet published of the eventful period.)
CAPTAIN SOCK BUSKIN'S LETTERS ON AMATEUR ACTING.
Invaluable Precepts;—Pleasant Reading for all.
(Letters I. to VI. in current Volume IV.)
THE CARNIVAL IN ROME; with Visits to the Museums and Studios.
The Last Chapter of THE DOOMED HOUSE.
GARDENING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.
NIRGIS AT THE COURT OF BAHADUR SHAH.
(An Eastern Tale; comprising a complete and the only existing Guide to Delhi and its Environs.)
A TALE BY A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.
THE ISLE OF LIGHT: AN ALLEGORY.
DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY; AND LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 103rd, 106th and 109th Regts. *Corrected to date.*
HOME POLITICS AND LITERATURE; MILITARY SUMMARY; AND INDIAN RETROSPECT.
TURF CALENDAR.

In the NOVEMBER No. the first portion of a NEW TALE will appear—
"OKAMUNDEL."
By the Authoress of "The Doomed House.'

HERBERT & Co.'s
BOMBAY LIBRARY.

THE HORSE, his varieties, management in health and disease, Anatomy, Physiology, &c. By J. H. Walsh ..... Rs. 9 0
THE CIRCLE OF THE SCIENCES 9 Vols. 30 0
BULL'S HINTS TO MOTHERS 3 12
CHURCH PSALTER and HYMN BOOK. By the Revd. William Mercer, M.A. 2 8
SMALLER EDITION, exactly corresponding with above 1 8
HISTORY OF INDIA, Civil, Military and Social, from the first Landing of the English to the suppression of the Mutiny, Vol. 3 ..... 15 0
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION for the use of the Engineer, Contractor, &c. By W. Davis Haskoll in 2 Vols. 33 12
RETROSPECT OF MEDICINE, in 2 vols., from January to June, and July to Dec. 1859 by W. Braithwaite 2 vols. 9 0
A DICTIONARY OF MODERN SLANG, CANT, and VULGAR WORDS, used at the present day in the Streets of London; the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the Houses of Parliament; the Dens of St. Giles; and the Palaces of St. James: preceded by a History of Cant and Vulgar Language from the time of Henry VIII., showing its connection with the Gipsey Tongues; with Glossaries of Two Secret Languages, spoken by the Wandering Tribes of London, the Costermongers, and the Patterers. By a London Antiquary. Fcp. 8vo. extra cloth. With a curious Woodcut, "a Cadger's Map of a Beggar's District," and Explanation of the Hieroglyphics used by Vagabonds 3 8
EVERY GIRLS' BOOK, a compendium of entertaining amusements for creation of Home Circles. By Louisa Lawford 3 4
VOYAGE TO JAPAN, CHINA, &c., by J. M. Tronson, R.N. 13 8
GERMANY, Sketches of German Life, Austin 6 12
ENGINEERING FIELD WORK (The practice of), illustrated by numerous Plans and Drawings 16 0
HANDY BOOK OF GAMES, for Gentlemen, by Captain Crawley 3 12
YOUNG MAN'S COMPANION (The), by Bartlett 12 0
MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE, A Collection of Modern Letters of Business, by Anderson 3 12
CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE, by Isaac Disraeli, new edition, edited by his son. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, 3 vols 9 0
CALAMITIES AND QUARRELS OF AUTHORS, by Isaac Disraeli, edited by his son, The Right Hon. B. Disraeli 3 0
LITERARY CHARACTERS, The History of Men of Genius, by Isaac Disraeli, edited by his son, The Right Hon. B. Disraeli 3 0
SHERIDAN AND HIS TIMES, by an Octogenarian, 2 vols 15 12
SPORTING IN BOTH HEMISPHERES, by J. D'Eyes, Esq. 3 12
A LEXICON OF FREEMASONRY, by Albert E. Mackey, M.D. 5 10
POISONING BY STRYCHNIA, by Alfred S. Taylor, M.D., F.R.S. 0 12
HERE AND THERE IN LONDON, by J. Ewing Ritchie 2 10
MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS, by Lord Macaulay, in 2 vols. 14 8
MARIAN, or The Light of Someone's Home, by Maud Jean Franc. 4 6
GILBERT GURNEY, His Travels, Voyages and Adventures, by Peter Parley 3 0
ADVENTURES ON THE MOSQUITO SHORE, by Samuel A. Bard 3 0
THE LEES OF BLENDON HALL, by the Author of Alice Wentworth. 3 vols. 18 0
THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE, by the Author of "Heart's Ease," "The Little Duke," &c. 3 12
YOUNG CURATE, or the Quicksands of Life. 5 12
MINNIE'S LOVE, by the Author of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam," 2 vols 8 0
CURATE AND THE RECTOR, a Domestic Story by Elisabeth Strutt 3 12
ROSELLA, a Tale of a Woman's Life, by Paul Bell, 2 vols 10 0
UP AMONG THE PANDIES, or A Year's Service in India, by L. V. D. Majendie 3 12
COSTAL, a Tale of Mexico during the War of Independence, by Gabriel Ferry 3 0
DOGS, their Sagacity, Instinct, and Uses, by E. F. Pardon 3 0
STORY OF THE PENINSULAR WAR, by the late Marquis of Londonderry 8 0
POEMS, by Eliza Cook, beautifully bound, with splendid Illustrations by John Gilbert, J. Wolf, H. Weir, J. D. Watson, &c., &c., two editions, Rs. 13-4 and 20 0
POEMS, by James Montgomery, illustrated with 100 Designs, by John Gilbert, J. Wolf, Birket Foster, &c., handsomely bound 24 0
POEMS, by Robert Burns, edited by the Rev. R. A. Wilmott, illustrated by John Gilbert 2 8
WEBSTER'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY 12 0
WALKER'S DICTIONARY WITH KEY, 10,000 additional words 5 0
THE MEMOIRS OF ERIC, OR WHALES LAST CRUISE. By R. M. Ballantyne 2 0
LITERARY CHARACTER OF MEN OF GENIUS AND MISCELLANEOUS. By Isaac Disraeli 3 0
LOVE ME LITTLE LOVE ME LONG. By C. Read 9 0

Each Annas 6.

Catechism of the History of England.
Catechism of Bible History.
Catechism of English Grammar.
Catechism of Common Things, three Series.
Catechism of Natural Philosophy, three Series.
First Catechism of Geography.
First Catechism of Music.
First Catechism of Botany, two Series.
Catechism of Astronomy.
Catechism of Modern History.
Catechism of Biography, two Series.
Agricultural Chemistry.
Guide for the Tool Chest.
Dictionary of 8,000 Musical Terms.

HERBERT & Co.

Bapt. 20th, Rampart Row, Bombay.

N.B.—In addition to the above, a "cheap book" library containing upwards of 5,000 Vols. of Novels, is available;—Catalogues free •

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON WEDNESDAY the 8th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a few Cases of children's Toys, several Dozens of Eau de Cologne, sets of Brass Harness furnitures, Silver and Gilt Hunting Watches, Cambay Carpets of Sizes, several Dozens of Olive Oil, Brandy, Syrup and sweet Liquors, Tins of Truffles, Felt Hats, Pettipeois, Bundles of Playing Cards, Coils of Ropes damaged.

SALE OF THE STEAM SHIP "SCINDIAN."

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M. the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's good Steam Ship *Scindian*, with her Hull, Masts, Yards, &c., as she now lies in the Harbour.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the B. S. N. Co.'s Office, or to the Auctioneers, No. 10, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c. &c. AT UPPER COLABA, OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Upper Colaba, opposite the Government Observatory, the valuable Household Furniture, &c. belonging to J. E. C. Pryce, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP "CHANDLERY" AT MARINE LANE OPPOSITE THE APOLLO COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

On TUESDAY the 14th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the Ship Chandlery consisting of Europe Block, Single double Iron bound, Tins of Europe paint assorted, Europe-made Hooks, Tumbles, and Ash oars, Iron sheaving assorted, Europe-made shovels and Copper Boat, Nails of all sizes, Iron Nails, Tarred Felts, and other Sundry ship Chandlers' stores.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Just received one new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "